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Report of infectious disease in Japan from September 20 to September 29, 1898.

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....			81	21				
Osaka Fu.....			124	33				
Tokyo Fu.....	2		324	91	1			
Aichi Ken.....			193	38	1			
Akita Ken.....			20	3				
Awomori Ken.....			64	7	2	2		
Chiba Ken.....			254	78				
Fukui Ken.....			59	17				
Fukuoka Ken.....			39	7				
Fukushima Ken.....			243	58				
Gifu Ken.....			249	77				
Gumma Ken.....			315	85				
Hiogo Ken.....			217	52				
Hiroshima Ken.....			170	68				
Ibaraki Ken.....			203	71				
Ishikawa Ken.....			89	26				
Iwate Ken.....			115	14				
Kagawa Ken.....			143	41				
Kagoshima Ken.....			55	12				
Kanagawa Ken.....	1		222	63				
Kochi Ken.....			34	17				
Kumamoto Ken.....			77	21				
Miyagi Ken.....			117	34	1			
Miyazaki Ken.....			27	4				
Miye Ken.....			121	28				
Nagano Ken.....			1,181	293				
Nagasaki Ken.....			69	24				
Nara Ken.....			22	8				
Niigata Ken.....			1,779	436				
Oita Ken.....			53	12				
Okayama Ken.....			173	61				
Okinawa Ken.....			7	3				
Saga Ken.....			20	5				
Saitama Ken.....			162	69				
Shidzuoka Ken.....			360	107				
Shiga Ken.....			38	10				
Shimane Ken.....			333	114				
Tochigi Ken.....			73	18				
Tokushima Ken.....			156	55				
Tottori Ken.....			69	15				
Toyama Ken.....			44	20				
Wakayama Ken.....			47	15				
Yamagata Ken.....			17	1	1			
Yamaguchi Ken.....			57	17				
Yamanashi Ken.....			616	196				
Yehime Ken.....			79	11				
The Hokkaido.....			5	2	1			
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(a)							
Total.....	3		8,912	2,458	7	2		

a No report.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 201.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, October 8, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that besides the epidemic of smallpox, there exist in Constantinople zymotic diseases, cases which are usually met in all the large towns. There are cases of diphtheria as well as of typhoid fever, of whooping cough, of broncho-pneumonia, in children, as well as of diarrhea. The dejections in the latter being yellow, resembling cholera, accompanied with vomiting, sinking of the eyes, and high fever. I have written in my previous reports that the only treatment of said diarrhea is to bathe the little patient in cold water many times during the hot hours of the day.

From the 9th to the 25th of last September, 554 deaths were registered; of these, 2 were from measles, 4 from typhoid fever, 9 from diphtheria, and 17 from smallpox. The latter has, this year, an extraordinary intensity. I have seen a little boy, four years old, who died from confluent smallpox, though vaccinated with good result not long before.

The official sanitary news from the provinces is good. I am glad to state that the sanitary condition of Djiddah is also good in spite of what has been already written. At the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission, its vice-president announced the acceptance, by the Ottoman Government, of the institution of the sanitary commission of Djiddah, which I have already mentioned in my Report No. 198. The cause of said acceptance is that although the sanitary inspector of Djiddah has stated officially that no plague cases have occurred in Djiddah, and that the one reported by the British vice-consul of the latter town has been found out as not being a plague case; in spite of said statements, the International Sanitary Commission of Alexandria continues to impose a five days' quarantine on arrivals from Djiddah. The Ottoman sanitary representative in said International Sanitary Commission in Alexandria reports having been told by the president of said International Sanitary Commission that the Egyptian Government has given special instructions by which the above-mentioned five days' quarantine has to be maintained. I have the honor to forward a French copy of the above-mentioned declaration of the vice-president of the International Sanitary Commission in Constantinople concerning the acceptance of the institution of the sanitary commission in Djiddah among the members of which there will be appointed two from the members of the sanitary commission of this town. After a long discussion in which the Ottoman members of the above-mentioned commission declared that the members to be appointed must be from the foreign sanitary representatives, it has been decided to submit said question to the consideration of the ambassadors and ministers who have sanitary representatives in said International Sanitary Commission.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of July, 1898. Estimated population, 417,250. Total number of deaths, 630, including diphtheria, 12, and 75 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of August, 1898. Estimated population, 417,250. Total number of deaths, 674, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 98, and 7 from whooping cough.

AUSTRIA—*Cracow*.—Year 1895–96. Estimated population, 74,593. Total number of deaths, 5,629, including diphtheria, 168; enteric fever, 77, scarlet fever and measles, 321; typhus, 15, and 718 from phthisis pulmonalis. No deaths from smallpox were reported. In the preceding year the deaths from smallpox numbered 171.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended October 17, 1898. Estimated population, 1,472. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.